

# ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office south side Court-house Plaza. JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

### AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelley, newsdealer at Prescott, has THE CITIZEN for sale.

L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.

Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City.

E. Irvine & Co., Phoenix.

H. A. Bigelow will receive and receipt for money for THE CITIZEN at Prescott.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARIZONA.

TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.

Office on Congress street. mjd

### J. C. HANDY, M. D.,

TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.

CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

### HOWARD & SONS, & L. DENT,

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Legalization of Mexican titles especially attended to. Address,

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### J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.

TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.

Office on Congress street. m

### CHARLES O. BROWN,

Dealer in Imported

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

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TUCSON, A. T.

J. M. GOEWY. C. I. CHOWELL.

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### J. M. GOEWY and CO.

Importers and Jobbers in

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Sole Agents for the

Celebrated Blue Grass Whisky,

109 and 111 Front Street, S. F., Cal.

apr26 6m.

G. W. CHESLEY. J. S. JONES.

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—m—

### FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Proprietors of

CUNDURANGO BITTERS,

No. 414 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

and 51 Front St., Sacramento.

Special attention will be paid to the

trade in Arizona.

May 24. 6m.

### M. I. JACOBS & CO.,

Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

OFFER A

Well Assorted Stock at Lowest Cur-

rent Rates.

Agency for

Pierson's Terrenate Flour Mills.

COIN,

BULLION, and

EXCHANGE

BOUGHT and

SOLD.

CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGN-

MENTS.

Tucson, March 8, 1873. mrl5-tf

## THE OLD LETTER.

Only a yellow old letter  
In a woman's delicate hand,  
With just a faint hint of perfume—  
Why I keep it you don't understand.

We were lovers once, but we quarrelled—  
Pride against pride, you know;  
It is simply the same old story,  
And it happened years ago.

It is quite a thing of the past,  
She is somebody else's wife,  
While I—I can smile at the passion  
Whose raptures once thrilled my life.

Quite a thing of the past—and yet  
As with dream-troubled eyes I stand  
Idly scanning this yellow old letter  
In a woman's delicate hand.

Drifts from me the loveless present,  
And I almost think I can trace  
In the faded lines of a letter  
My old love's beautiful face.

And I know in my heart of hearts,  
Just as lightly as I may,  
That life has nothing to give me  
Half as dear as that long ago day.

## Railway News.

Following are late dispatches to the  
San Diego Union:

NEW YORK, July 2.—It is announced that Col. Thomas A. Scott proceeds to Europe on the 10th instant for the purpose of closing negotiations for a loan of seventy to seventy-five millions of dollars for the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railway. It is understood that the loan will be taken at ninety cents, as Col. Scott has refused several offers at lower figures that have been made since General Stebbins, of New York, tendered the bid of the syndicate last year at 81, as well as the more recent offer of Freguer and others to take the loan at 89.

The Texas and Pacific Company has just acquired all the land grants and other rights held by the Memphis and El Paso, Southern Pacific, and Trans-continental Railroads of Texas, the Receiver, John A. C. Gray, having within a few days signed the final papers transferring all these grants under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States giving him authority to do so. The property thus transferred comprises eight millions of acres of agricultural lands in Texas, granted by the State to the Memphis and El Paso line. These lands, with the distinct grant made to the Texas and Pacific Company, will, at the valuation of only two dollars an acre, defray the cost of building the road.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Chief Engineer Evans of the California Division of the Texas and Pacific Railway has been very busy in the interests of the road during his stay in San Francisco.

One of the principal contracts made was for thirty thousand redwood ties, to be delivered in San Diego before the first of November.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Southern Pacific Railroad of California is completed twenty-five miles south of the Salinas river in Monterey county. The Board of Supervisors have granted the company the privileges asked on the city front.

THAT was a noble youth who, on being urged to take wine at the table of a statesman in Washington, had the moral courage to refuse. He was a poor young man, just beginning the struggle of life. He brought letters to the statesman, who kindly invited him home to dinner. "Not take a glass of wine?" said the statesman in wonderment and surprise. "Not one simple glass of wine?" echoed the statesman's beautiful and fascinating wife, as she arose, glass in hand, and with a grace that would have charmed an anchorite, endeavored to press it upon him. "No," said the heroic youth, resolutely, gently repelling the proffered glass. What a picture of moral grandeur was that! A poor, friendless youth refusing wine at the table of a wealthy statesman, even though proffered by the fair hands of a beautiful lady! "No," said the young man, and his voice trembled a little and his cheek flushed, "I never drink wine; but," (here he straightened himself up, and his voice grew firmer) "if you've got a little good rye whisky, I don't mind trying a snifter."

A TROY woman says that if death really loves a shining mark, it is singular that he has not aimed at her husband's nose before this.

## IRRIGATION OF THE PLAINS.

The subject of irrigating the vast plains of the United States is annually becoming one of deeper interest. Nearly all of the several Territories and much of some of the States require irrigation to insure production of grain, fruit, vegetables and other products necessary to human subsistence, to say nothing of prosperity. This subject has become one of such importance that it claims attention alike from the small and great statesmen of the country. Wyoming and Colorado are especially waked up on it. Colorado finds that she must bring the water of her streams upon her dry land, else stop inviting population to pursue agriculture. N. C. Meeker, one of Colorado's best thinkers, writes to the Denver News "that as a matter of self-preservation we shall be obliged to enter upon the broadest system of irrigation that our combined efforts will permit." The press and people of the Territory generally realize the truth of his declaration, and are preparing to act upon it in a practicable way. Already they have held a Territorial convention on the subject, to which Gov. McCormick was invited, and in his letter declining to accept because of other duties, he said:

I much regret it, as I am deeply interested in the subject of irrigation, and anxious for united action on the part of the Territories to secure congressional legislation for its encouragement and protection.

I trust your meeting will attract attention to the subject and lead to important practical results in Colorado, if not elsewhere, and I will thank you to send me such papers or documents as may furnish an account of the proceedings.

The convention was well attended and its proceedings show a determination to act practically and speedily in the premises. It is proposed to hold a convention in San Francisco next September to arouse a more general feeling, at which all the Territories and dry land States are expected to be represented. The chief purpose is to arouse Congress to lead in irrigation enterprises, somewhat after the manner the English government did in India during the American rebellion to grow cotton. Congressmen are beginning to appreciate the necessity of putting water upon our immense tracts of dry but rich lands, if we would populate them. The New York and Chicago Tribunes and the Chicago Times, with other great journals which are opposed to any general system of internal improvements, advocate Congressional assistance in reclaiming the nation's dry lands.

Arizona has a peculiar interest in these movements and ought to be represented in the San Francisco convention. Colorado, Wyoming and California now have men of ability visiting other States and Territories to gather facts based upon experience to promote the business, and some are now in India. Mr. Meeker writes, June 28 in New York:

I have to-day conversed with a gentleman from Los Angeles, who is on his way to southern Europe, and especially to northern Italy, where irrigation is in charge of the government, to investigate the various systems, and to report upon his return, that they may have all the advantages derived from experience of two thousand years.

Arizona must not act indifferently in this irrigation movement which will not fail to result in vast benefit to the country at large, and especially to those parts which energetically participate in it. With a system of irrigation that will make available and economize all the water in Arizona for agricultural and mining purposes, she will be populous and wealthy; without it, she cannot hope to be so at any early period.

## SAN CARLOS AFFAIRS.

A Correspondent takes a Hopeful View of the San Carlos Indians and their Management.

TUCSON, July 11, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—The policy of keeping the wild Indians of the country upon reservations of defined limits is one which challenges the interest of every good and loyal citizen. To us of this community the question is of peculiar interest. Separated but a short distance from two of the largest reservations in the Territory; with an already large and constantly increasing area of trade, and the number, and defenceless condition of our neighboring settlements, it is no wonder that out people are constantly on the qui vive for Indian news, and watch with more than ordinary interest the progress of events in that connection. This very eagerness is liable to make us fall into errors, as has been lately seen. The most extraordinary tales have come to us from the San Carlos reservation of Indians leaving in large numbers for the mountains; of lawlessness and general demoralization, until our whole community became alarmed and anxious. We confess that we partook of this feeling to some extent, and therefore it was with no pleasurable emotions that we recently undertook a business visit to that much abused spot.

We reached the agency on the morning of an "issue day," when one might expect more or less confusion. The place fairly swarmed with Indians, but we experienced no difficulty in making our way through them to the camp of the troops close by. In fact, instead of finding insolent Indians, confusion and disorder, as we had been led to expect; with passive, unresisting soldiers, as our troops have too often been compelled to appear, we could not help observing the regularity which prevailed and the evident purpose which was apparent in everything. The Indians evidently had encountered a power which had said "thus far shalt thou come and no farther," and true to their character, whenever met with cool, calm and determined action, had accepted the situation. During our stay of three days we walked about unarmed in perfect security, and saw everything that was to be seen. The Indians are apparently content. The new ditch is in successful operation and planting has actually begun. Through the indomitable energy of their agent, (Maj. W. H. Brown), they had recently received about seventy-five milch cows and calves, which gave them great satisfaction.

These and other things induce us to believe that the San Carlos Indians are in a fair way to prosper. A continuation of the present good management is all that is desired. Let the ration of corn be reduced or totally abolished (Maj. Brown has for the present suspended its issue), and there will be fewer "tis-win" drunks. Let the Indians be actually mustered for rations—which is now being done—and thus prevent anything like an accumulation of supplies through fraud on their part; let them be encouraged to continue supplying the troops with hay and fuel, and we believe the work will be materially hastened, and since it is evident that our government is not to be guided by the policy which teaches that only dead Indians are good, it is our duty to hope for the best and endeavor to promote it all in our power.

As to the number of Indians actually off the reserve, we were given to believe that it is small and insignificant. Maj. Brown feels confident in being able to capture them in the end, and says that meanwhile, he will keep them so busy that they will have little time to raid on the settlements. A scouting party was then out and had struck the trail which led southward in the direction of the San Pedro, and from what we have learned since, we strongly suspect that the Major has succeeded in forcing them where they must fight or surrender. We can only wish him every success.

As to the danger of a general outbreak, we do not regard it except as among the possibilities. The average Indian is lazy and indolent, and has just enough appreciation of his condition to keep him where he is. True, he may be carried off by some

turbulent characters in moments of great excitement, but he will return. This is impossible to guard against, and it is likewise impossible to guard against any single act of violence. The Indian is a bully and picks his man. But he is incapable of making anything like a sustained effort, except in great numbers and under the most favorable circumstances, with the minimum of risk. Major Brown thinks he could whip them all with his little handful of troops, and we are inclined to believe him. At any rate, we consider that there is no such immediate danger as our citizens have apprehended.

We were entertained very hospitably by the officers, and returned in company with Maj. Brown and Paymaster Morrow as far as the new posts, and from there made good time homeward, reaching here yesterday, having accomplished the whole journey easily, quickly and pleasantly.

## PROMOTE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

The Prescott Miner is making some good points regarding a necessity which applies to every newly settled section of country. It seems to think our chief reliance for prosperity is in the mines, but growing sheep and cattle and farming will, in our opinion, equal in value the mining product when all interests are fairly developed. But to make the stock grower and farmer's products of much home value, active work on the mines must be carried on. Outside operators are appealed to for aid to open and operate our mines. We have no fears but this aid will eventually come, but many men of ample means, who are looking favorably upon Arizona, have recently informed us that they were not prepared to risk much until the dangers from Indians was much reduced from what they still understood them to be, and also that quicker and cheaper transportation for men and freight was a prerequisite. These hindrances will in a few years at furthest, be removed. The Miner cites the progress of a few local enterprises as follows:

Several months ago, Mr. P. W. Smith took his small ten-stamp quartz mill from its former site, erected it in a more eligible and convenient place, set it to work, and from that day to this it has supported over 50 persons; given employment to several teams and paid him a very handsome profit.

About one year ago, a few poor miners found a lode—the Marcus—in Weaver district, the surface rock of which prospected well in gold. They sunk a shaft, built an arrastra and crushed some of the ore, which paid them very well. Recently, we learn, one man—an old owner in the mine—bought out all his partners, paying them all good prices, for their interests; and he is now making the ore pay from \$150 to \$175 per ton, in free gold. Indeed, we are credibly informed that the last run paid the latter figure.

Further this way, Messrs. Henry & Smith have, with their own hands, opened the Rainbow mine, built an arrastra on Kirkland creek, and now they are confident that their ore will pay them from \$100 to \$150 per ton. They will do all their own work, save hauling the ore, for which they expect to pay some \$7 or \$8 per ton.

In the Bradshaw mountains, Jesse Jackson and his brother Sol, have spent a small fortune prospecting lodes, but they have now "concentrated" on the War Eagle lode, and despite every drawback, are making a little money.

THE Pall Mall Gazette points to Palmerston, Brougham, Sir David Brewster, Walter Savage Landor and Thiers as examples of men who have got the most pleasure out of life and were still young at four-score years. It adds that "there are no better gifts, and none which leaven enjoyment to youth, the pugnacity, self-confidence and vigorous animal spirits;" all of which were possessed by these octogenaries.